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MILBANK MEMORIAL FUND. N.Y.

# QUARTERLY BULLETIN

NEW YORK HEALTH DEMONSTRATIONS



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No. I

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## TWO YEARS of PUBLIC HEALTH DEMONSTRATION

by JOHN A. KINGSBURY, *Secretary*  
*Milbank Memorial Fund*



**I**N the light of two years' experience in their organization and development, it was possible at a recent meeting of its Technical Board to re-examine the aims and purposes of the three health demonstrations which are at present enlisting the chief interest and support of the Milbank Memorial Fund. Work done in the rural health demonstration in Cattaraugus County and in the urban health demonstration in Syracuse, was reviewed, and an attempt was made to assess the relative importance of the various health activities included in the programs being carried out in these communities. The discussion included an inquiry into the social significance of the major health problems presented in these localities and in the Bellevue-Yorkville district of New York City, as a means of determining anew the degree of emphasis which should be placed on the various projects included in the health demonstration programs. Two days, February twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth, were given over to the discussions.

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Although the New York Health Demonstrations are concerned with measures which have been for the most part settled by experiment, the procedure of development has been and will continue to be essentially experimental, with all that implies. It is believed that the health demonstration districts provide fertile fields for the discovery of additional information about disease prevention and control and about health administration in general, and that they should throw new light upon the social factors involved in such community undertakings as well as upon the reaction of community groups to the measures introduced and their willingness to support them. The health demonstrations deal with large population groups, varied in character, living under different environmental conditions. They are concerned with all age groups. There is general participation, every organization, both public and private, and every individual in the demonstration units being included. There is no sharp time limit on the undertakings. They deal with health, not in its narrowest sense, but rather in the broader sense of its social implications. Always pertinent, therefore, is a critical review, such as that made at the recent Technical Board meeting, of the general health demonstrations program, its aims, methods and procedures.

In addition to making an appraisal of the available health and social statistical data, the Technical Board examined the types of organization and health services which had been set up and developed in Cattaraugus County and in Syracuse; the co-ordination which has been effected between existing public and private health agencies; and the measure of success which has been attained in perfecting co-operation between the voluntary health agencies, the private organizations and the public health officials. The Board reviewed the qualifications of the directing personnel and attempted to measure the

success they had had in adjusting themselves to the local situations which they had found and to the changes which had arisen. Through a consideration of the sums it was found necessary to include in the budgets, the Board also attempted to determine the amount and importance of the local community participation in the health demonstrations, as measured by their assumption of the costs of the new elements in their community health program.

All of the work of the rural health demonstration in Cattaraugus County, it was reported, has been carried on under the appropriate local authorities and agencies there. The County Board of Health, with an adequately equipped personnel, is operating in an efficient manner. Village and town health officers have participated in the demonstration, and there has been no opposition to the project by either lay or medical groups. The press has been generally favorable to the work. Both public appropriations and volunteer contributions to public health work in the County have greatly increased since the beginning of the demonstration there.

The general death rate and the infant mortality rate were shown to have decreased in the County in 1924, as compared with the average for the previous five years, and with those of the control counties as a whole—Jefferson, Steuben and Washington, all in New York State. The death rate from tuberculosis also shows a slight decrease. For the length of time the rural health demonstration has been under way, its work in the prevention and control of tuberculosis, measured by the number of cases under supervision, the percentage of incipient cases reported, and the increase in the numbers under sanatorium or home care, compares favorably with the results achieved in the Framingham project, which specialized in this disease.

Progress in the urban health demonstration in Syracuse,

New York, has been made wholly through the development of the work of the Department of Health there, together with that of the Bureau of Health Supervision, which is under the supervision of the local Board of Education, and that of existing voluntary agencies, including the Onondaga Health Association. Effort has been directed toward securing effective administrative organization and control of important and developing health services in the City.

Various bureaus of the Health Department have been strengthened, particularly those in charge of tuberculosis work, communicable diseases, medical work in parochial schools and child hygiene. An effective Bureau of Public Health Education has been established, and the Bureau of Records and Reports has been made more potent.

As in Cattaraugus County, public appropriations for health work in Syracuse have materially increased since the demonstration started. There is evidence of full understanding and complete appreciation by the fiscal authorities of the value of the demonstration activities, their benefits to the people of the City, and the propriety with which many of them could become municipal charges.

The general death rate, infant death rate, tuberculosis death rate, and other rates, show a very favorable comparison with the previous five years, and while, as yet, the demonstration activities have not been in operation long enough to trace this decrease to the demonstration, it is probable that in some measure, the improved position of Syracuse in relation to the control cities (Albany, Troy, Utica, Rochester and Yonkers) of the State in this respect is due to the health campaign.

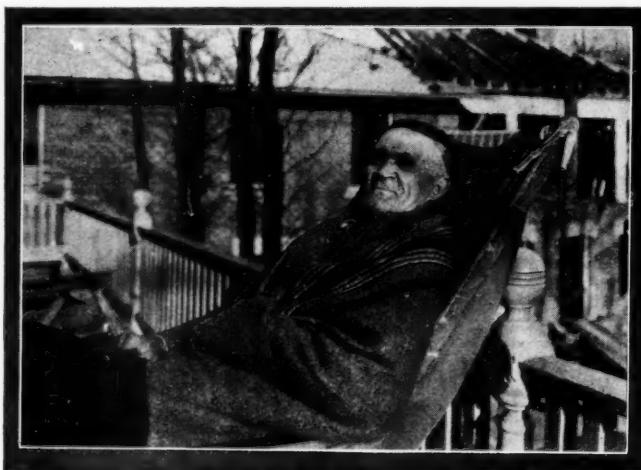
In both the Cattaraugus County and Syracuse projects, there has been gratifying co-operation and generous participation by the New York State Department of Health, the

State Mental Deficiency Commission, and by the State Department of Education. Although at first unofficially organized, the rural school health work in Cattaraugus County has already led to legislation which not only makes official the school hygiene program carried out there, but which makes permissive the establishment of county school hygiene districts throughout New York State.

While the demonstration in the Bellevue-Yorkville district of New York City is still in its initial stages, it is reported that the active co-operation of both public health and voluntary health organizations has been secured and the foundations laid for the successful operation of the proposed program for this demonstration.

The Cattaraugus County Board of Supervisors recently appropriated \$10,000 for the construction of an addition to the County tuberculosis sanatorium. The present institution, which has a bed capacity for the treatment of forty patients, has recently undergone repairs and renovation.

Forty patients were admitted to the County Sanitorium during the fiscal year ending in 1923, and eighty-four during the same period in 1924—an increase of 110 per cent.





## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS *in* CATTARAUGUS COUNTY HEALTH WORK

by STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS, M. D.  
*County Health Officer*



DURING the first two years of the rural health demonstration in Cattaraugus County, particular attention, following the preliminary survey and organization work, was given to developing the activities of the bureaus having charge of the nursing service, of tuberculosis control, school hygiene, health education and of the laboratory service. Formerly, this work was administered through five bureaus of the Cattaraugus County Board of Health, whereas there are now the following:

BUREAU OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
BUREAU OF SANITATION AND FOOD INSPECTION  
BUREAU OF HEALTH EDUCATION  
BUREAU OF TUBERCULOSIS  
BUREAU OF LABORATORIES  
BUREAU OF RECORDS AND STATISTICS

The school hygiene program is carried out by the County School Health Service, as an activity of the health demonstration administered by the Director of School Hygiene, Dr. C. A. Greenleaf.

Growth and development of the health demonstration nursing service led to the establishment recently of the Bureau

of Public Health Nursing. The increasing demand for the services of the public health nurses in all of the six districts through which the work of the health demonstration is administered, shows that this activity is being well established in the County.

As it was believed that the greatest field of usefulness for the public health nursing service lay in a generalized rather than in a specialized program, the nurses are maintaining a generalized public health nursing service, with a minimum amount of bedside nursing. This service consists in school nursing under the direction of the County School Health Service, maternity, infancy and child hygiene nursing; communicable disease nursing; tuberculosis nursing and follow-up work from the diagnostic clinics.

They are actively engaged in a case-finding campaign for tuberculosis, and in co-operation with the County physicians are carrying out a programme of home treatment and supervision of cases which have been diagnosed. Special supervision is provided in tuberculosis nursing to develop the work of the field nurses in their home visiting; to insure accurate clinic records and case histories, and to supervise the work carried on in connection with the school survey of underweight children.

Social and nutrition problems are referred by the nurses to the social worker and nutritionist, who are co-operating with them in their district work.

The staff of thirteen field nurses are stationed in the six districts. In two districts, sub-stations have been established in addition to the main station, to facilitate the work and to meet the request of the communities for a resident public health nurse.

The major activity of the Bureau of Tuberculosis continues to be that of case-finding. There are now on the register of the

Bureau 515 known cases of tuberculosis in Cattaraugus County. This is approximately one-half of the number which the findings of the Framingham Demonstration would lead us to expect to exist here, and which, existing, should be discovered.

Case-finding effort is directed mainly through the following channels: (a) through clinics held regularly at the several district stations; (b) through consultation with private physicians in their offices or in the homes of patients; and (c) through school medical examinations. Reference to the records of the Bureau shows that the number of examinations which it is possible to make within a month has increased with the progress of the health demonstration. A total of 658 examinations were made by the Bureau in thirty-two clinics held in January and February, 1925, whereas in the same months in 1924, there were 335 examinations made at the twenty-two clinics held.

The number of examinations of children in January and February, 1925, exceeded the number of those made of adults. This is due, no doubt, to an intensive survey of underweight school children which is in progress in Cattaraugus County. There were 293 examinations of adults; and 365 of children, 191 of them being made as a part of the school survey.

Of the total number of examinations made by the Bureau in the 1925 two-month period, 518 were of new cases, and 140 were re-examinations—and as a result, forty-seven new cases of tuberculosis were discovered. Of the total examinations made during the 1924 two-month period, 273 were of new cases, and sixty-two were re-examinations. Forty-two cases of tuberculosis were discovered.

The work of classifying positive cases and of supervising their treatment supplements the Bureau's case-finding activity. As a means of classifying patients found to have tubercu-

losis, the Bureau has adopted standards chosen by the National Tuberculosis Association and by the Framingham Community Health Demonstration. The "Diagnostic Standards for Adults," established by the former, and the "Diagnostic Standards for Children," set up by the latter, have been selected as an aid in determining the classification of tuberculous patients. The Bureau's work in the supervisory home treatment of tuberculosis is based upon the standards adopted by the American Sanatorium Association.

Classified according to the above mentioned standards, the 515 positive cases on record have been grouped as follows:

ACTIVE . . . . .	28.0 per cent
QUIESCENT . . . . .	6.6 per cent
APPARENTLY ARRESTED . . . . .	13.4 per cent
ARRESTED . . . . .	40.0 per cent
UNDETERMINED . . . . .	12.0 per cent

The greater number of tuberculous patients in which the disease was adjudged "arrested," are working and need only advisory follow-up supervision. Those in the "quiescent" group need careful and constant supervision, because their status is continually changing. "Active" cases are advised to avail themselves of immediate sanatorium treatment, but where this is not possible or practicable, these cases are kept under home treatment, supervised by the public health nurse. Those cases were designated "undetermined," in which there seemed to be insufficient follow-up work required to justify classification.

The task continues of examining children in the Olean schools designated as 10 per cent or more underweight, or as having been intimately exposed to tuberculosis. There are 746 children, or 20 per cent of the total enrollment, on this list to be examined. The survey is being made by the Bureau of Tuberculosis and the County School Health Service. Begun in

September, 1924, there had been 494 children examined up to March 1, 1925. Thirty-one, or 6.2 per cent of this number, were found to be tuberculous, twenty of them being girls and eleven boys. The greatest number of positive cases, nineteen, were found among boys and girls between the ages of nine and thirteen. These findings will form a basis for comparisons with the results from similar surveys which are being contemplated for schools in other parts of the County.

The possibility and value of taking preventive measures against communicable diseases has been stressed by the County School Health Service in co-operation with the Bureau of Health Education through meetings held throughout the County, supplemented by newspaper and motion picture publicity and weekly health letters. Arrangements are now being made to begin the actual work of immunizing children in rural village schools.

Supervision of the health of children in the rural schools is included in the program of the Cattaraugus County School Health Service. Here, medical inspection is being made of the pupils in one of the seven Indian schools in the County.



## PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING *in* SYRACUSE

by GEORGE C. RUHLAND, M. D.

*Deputy Health Commissioner, and Director  
of the Syracuse Health Demonstration*



THAT the success of a department of health in its effort to make life in a city more healthful depends in no small measure upon the strength of its public health nursing service, seems to have been thoroughly demonstrated in Syracuse—at least to the point where it has been recognized in making up the City's health budget for 1925. Demonstration funds have made it possible to add various activities to the existing machinery of the Syracuse Department of Health.

But, of those services recently presented to Health Commissioner Thomas P. Farmer, M. D. and other officials of the City administration, public health nursing was chosen for adoption and incorporation into the routine of the Department's work at this time.

The budget for 1925 just adopted by the City Council of Syracuse provides for the payment, effective March first, of the salaries of six nurses employed in various bureaus of the Health Department, who have been paid hitherto from demonstration funds. The budget also makes provision for an X-ray operator, thus relieving the demonstration budget of this item of expense.

In a somewhat similar manner, the Board of Education has made provision to take over two of the six public school nurses provided from demonstration funds. Once incorporated in the personal service activities of the Board of Education, this increased nursing service will undoubtedly continue there.

These appropriations mark a recognition on the part of the City's budget makers of the value of the services developed

as a result of the urban health demonstration in Syracuse.

Upon the interest, co-operation and participation of local authorities and voluntary agencies, the success of the demonstration depends. The work is undertaken largely to determine the most effective ways and means of advancing disease prevention and health conservation in Syracuse. It is hoped that once the value of other added measures for disease prevention and health conservation have been demonstrated to the public, they will be adopted and incorporated into the routine of existing local health agencies, public or private, and thus placed under complete local support and control.

The nurse, as a public health agent, is not new in Syracuse. For years, the Department of Health and such private agencies as the Visiting Nurse Association and the Child Health Committee have employed nurses in various phases of their work.

At present, the City employs a total of twenty-two public health nurses, exclusive of those added to the public payroll on March first. Twelve of these are engaged in school hygiene work under the Board of Education and ten are helping to carry on the various health activities (exclusive of the hospital and dispensary services) under the jurisdiction of the Department of Health. This represents an average of one nurse to approximately 8,500 population in the City.

To the City's nursing corps of twenty-eight (effective March first), may be added twenty-six public health nurses whose services are provided with funds from private sources. Fourteen are employed by the Visiting Nurse Association and eight from demonstration funds supplied by the Milbank Memorial Fund. Four are employed by the Child Health Committee. This brings the total of all public health nurses in Syracuse to fifty-four—or one nurse for approximately 3,500 population.

According to the standard determined by the Committee on Municipal Health Department Practice of the American Public Health Association, a city the size of Syracuse should have one nurse for each 2,000 population. This means that since approximately half of the nurses now engaged in public health nursing in Syracuse are provided by private agencies, the City itself will have to make further increases in its nursing staffs in the future in order to come up to this standard, which is considered conservative. The additions provided in the 1925 health budget, however, represent a commendable beginning on the part of the public authorities in having the City meet this responsibility.

Formerly, the time of a given nurse or group of nurses was devoted exclusively to one special field such as child welfare, school hygiene or tuberculosis. This meant that in following up cases the nurse would have to travel long distances back and forth across the City. Not only did this involve a loss of time, but often two or more nurses would be visiting the same home.

Under the new plan, a nurse will be assigned to a smaller district, where under supervision she will look after all of the various interests of the Department of Health there, thus eliminating duplication and increasing the number of possible visits in a given day.

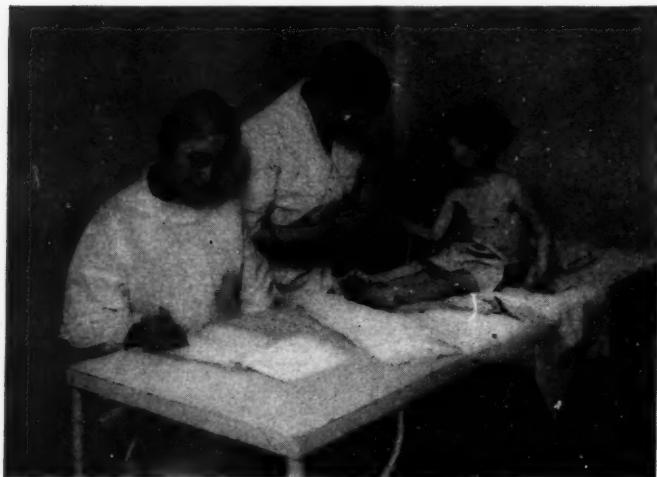
Miss Agnes J. Martin, former Superintendent of the nurses' division of the Health Department of Milwaukee, has been appointed Director of the Syracuse Health Department's nursing service. Headquarters for the service, secured from demonstration funds, will be at 314 East Fayette Street. Provision is made here for desk space for each nurse. Offering a common meeting place, this office will serve to correlate the work of nurses engaged in various phases of the City's health activity, including child welfare and school hygiene. It will

also serve as a meeting place for the Child Health Committee of the Associated Charities and for other kindred groups. Several meetings for midwives in the City have been held here, and the inspection of midwives in the City by officials of the State Health Department was recently made at this headquarters.

For these tangible evidences of its recognition of the work performed by the public health nurse, the City of Syracuse is to be commended. The additions to its staff will enable the Department of Health to raise the standard of the nursing service under public support. Moreover, the generalized plan, which has been tried out and is fully endorsed by health authorities elsewhere, should greatly expedite the work of the City's nursing service.

For the after-care of infantile paralysis patients, four clinics are now being held weekly at the Syracuse Free Dispensary. It is reported that there are 266 such patients in Syracuse who need after care.

In addition to the clinics, a hospital has been established in one of the suburbs of Syracuse for under-nourished and crippled children.





## NEWS DIGEST

*of the* NEW YORK HEALTH DEMONSTRATIONS

REPORTS of progress in each of the three health demonstration projects in New York State were presented at a conference of members of the Technical Board of the Milbank Memorial Fund, held in Atlantic City on the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth of February.

All of the members of the Board were present at this meeting, including Dr. William H. Welch, Chairman of the Advisory Council and member *ex-officio* of the Technical Board. Dr. William H. Park, the newly appointed Medical Officer of the Bellevue-Yorkville Health Demonstration in the City of New York, and Dr. Leverett D. Bristol, Executive Officer of this demonstration, also attended.



Meetings of the Technical Board to be held in Syracuse on May twenty-eighth and in Cattaraugus County on May twenty-ninth will enable members to review the urban and rural dem-

onstration activities first hand and to confer with local health workers engaged in these projects.

IT is reported that expenditures from local funds, public and private, for carrying out the 1925 health demonstration programs in both Cattaraugus County and in Syracuse will be considerably above the amounts these communities were spending for their public health work in 1922, prior to the inauguration of their demonstration projects. Estimates based on surveys begun in the latter year and continued annually to date, show an increase of 93 cents per capita in 1925 over 1922 in local public and private appropriations for community health work in Cattaraugus County. Similar studies made in Syracuse show an increase there of 80 cents per capita during the same period. These increases are aside from those made possible with health dem-

onstration funds granted by the Milbank Memorial Fund. The accompanying tables are interesting as showing that these commu-

nities have been able and willing to place new health activities under local support, once their value has been demonstrated.

Total expenditures reported as made by local agencies, public and private, for health work in Cattaraugus County, 1922 to 1925.

YEAR	EXPENDITURE	INCREASE OVER 1922
1922	\$ 72,825	
1923	94,412	\$21,587
1924	126,759	53,934
1925	138,950*	66,125*

\*Estimate.

Total expenditures reported as made by local agencies, public and private, for health work in Syracuse, 1922 to 1925.

YEAR	EXPENDITURE	INCREASE OVER 1922
1922	\$255,240.36	
1923	312,340.83	\$ 57,100.47
1924	376,784.71	121,524.35
1925	422,789.93*	167,549.57*

\*Estimate.

Eighty-four patients were admitted to the County tuberculosis sanatorium during the fiscal year ending in 1924. This represented an increase of 110 per cent over the number admitted the year previously.



*The RURAL HEALTH DEMONSTRATION  
in CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, NEW YORK*

ON February first, Dr. Stephen A. Douglass succeeded Dr. Leverett D. Bristol as County Health Officer and as Director of the Cattaraugus County Health Demonstration, the latter resigning to become the Secretary of the Technical Board of the Milbank Memorial Fund and Executive Officer of the Bellevue-Yorkville Health Demonstration in the City of New York. Dr. Douglass, who has been a member of the Cattaraugus County Health Demonstration staff since November, 1923, serving as Director of the Bureau of Tuberculosis and Superintendent of the County Sanatorium, was for ten years Superintendent of the Ohio State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, and for two years Superintendent and Medical Director of the Tuberculosis Department of the National Military Home. During the war, he served in Italy as a member of the American Tuberculosis Commission. He was also for a time an attending specialist in tuberculosis in the

United States Public Health Service.

Dr. William C. Jensen, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Tuberculosis and formerly of the staff of the National Sanatorium, Johnson City, Tennessee, succeeded Dr. Douglass as Director of the Bureau of Tuberculosis and Superintendent of the Sanatorium.

Dr. William P. Brown has been appointed Assistant Director of the Bureau of Tuberculosis, and will take office on May first.

COMMITTEES composed of representative groups of lay men and women are being organized in the County to co-operate with the public health nurses in their work. Nine of these nurses committees have been established since the beginning of the year and a great deal of interest and co-operation has already been secured through their efforts. Definite plans are being made for their activities during the year. Miss Laura A.

Gamble, Director of the Bureau of Nursing, and the staff of the County Tuberculosis and Public Health Association, who have been instrumental in establishing these committees, will hold several meetings in April, which it is expected will result in the organization of other such groups.

THE health demonstration staff is making valuable use of a Trans-Lux opaque projecting machine, with a special daylight screen, in illustrating at community meetings various phases of the public health work under way in the County.

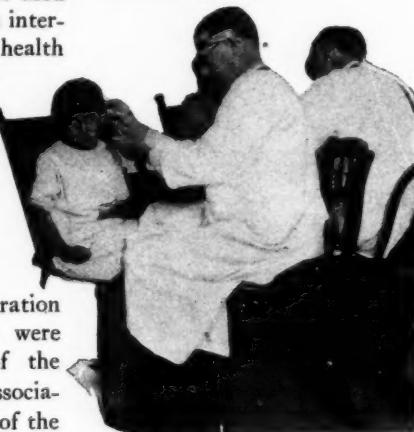
Illustrated talks were a feature of a recent meeting of the Cattaraugus County Medical Society. Dr. C. A. Greenleaf used the projecting machine in interpreting the work of the health demonstration to members of the Western New York Federation of Women's Clubs in Buffalo recently.

RECENT visitors to observe the work of the rural health demonstration in Cattaraugus County were Miss Nora Reynolds of the National Tuberculosis Association; Dr. Maurice Ricker of the

United States Public Health Service; Dr. J. A. Ferrell, Director, and Dr. W. D. Smillie of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation and Dr. R. S. Plunkett of the Division of Tuberculosis of the New York State Department of Health.

Dr. Ricker's visit was for the purpose of securing material for a still film showing county health activities. This film has been produced at the laboratory of the Spencer Lens Company in Buffalo, and under the auspices of the United States Public Health Service.

A total of 7,758 pupils in the rural schools of Cattaraugus County were given medical examinations during the first year of the rural health demonstration under way there.



*The URBAN HEALTH DEMONSTRATION  
in the CITY OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK*

**D**R. IRA F. THOMPSON, Deputy Commissioner of the Milwaukee Health Department, took office on April sixth as medical assistant to the Director of the Syracuse Health Demonstration, Dr. Ruhland. Dr. Thompson was associated with Dr. Ruhland as deputy during the latter's administration as Commissioner of the Milwaukee Health Department.

Dr. Thompson was formerly epidemiologist of the Wisconsin State Board of Health, later being appointed Director of the Social Disease Bureau.

**A**S one means of maintaining co-operation between the several bureaus of the Syracuse Department of Health, monthly meetings of employees are being held. The first gathering, attended by bureau chiefs, was devoted to health education, and included a discussion of means that might be employed in supplying suitable publicity material for the Bureau of Health Education, through which all

such matter is handled.

As a result of the second meeting, participated in by workers in the Bureau of Tuberculosis, plans were outlined and initiated to secure an increase in the number of beds at the County Hospital, where facilities were found to be inadequate to accommodate the number of cases requiring hospitalization. The question of the tuberculous patient and industry was also discussed, and the need for the services of a trained social worker in helping discharged patients to re-enter employment was recognized. A suggestion that the term, "tuberculosis clinics" be changed to "chest clinics" in local health parlance, met with general approval. It is planned to try out mobile clinics in various sections of the City, notably those occupied by Italians and Negroes.

The March staff meeting was devoted to special consideration of communicable disease problems. "Quarantine first and diagnosis afterwards" was endorsed as the best procedure in

dealing with communicable diseases as a public health problem. Room isolation of the patient in place of house quarantine whenever practicable, was considered safe and desirable. Notification to parents to keep children, released from quarantine (and especially those returned from the Communicable Disease Hospital) under medical supervision was thought desirable. Steps are being taken to establish such notification service in conjunction with follow-up nursing.

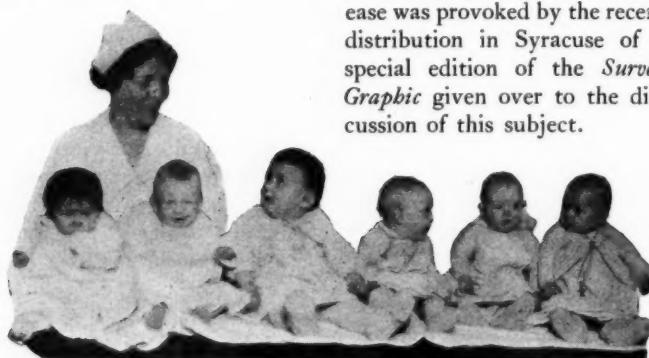
**A**s an initial step in carrying out its plan to co-operate in attempting the rehabilitation of crippled children discovered as a result of the survey being made in Syracuse by the Onondaga Health Association, the Department of Health has se-

cured the services of Miss Florence Emerson. Four clinics are now being held weekly for the after-care of infantile paralysis cases. Miss Emerson will have charge of these clinics.



At recent conferences of representatives of the Health Department and the Onondaga Health Association with the Chief of the Department of Psychiatry of the Medical School of Syracuse University, plans to establish special training courses in mental hygiene were considered. Enrollment for this study would be open to nurses in the Department of Health. Courses in the essentials of school medical inspection, open to teachers in both public and parochial schools, are planned.

**G**ENERAL popular interest in the problem of heart disease was provoked by the recent distribution in Syracuse of a special edition of the *Survey Graphic* given over to the discussion of this subject.



*The* METROPOLITAN HEALTH DEMONSTRATION  
*in the* BELLEVUE-YORKVILLE DISTRICT *of the*  
CITY OF NEW YORK

ON February 1, 1925, Dr. Leverett D. Bristol took up his duties as Executive Officer of the Bellevue-Yorkville Health Demonstration in the City of New York. Dr. William H. Park had previously been chosen as Medical Officer of the demonstration; and Dr. J. L. Blumenthal, Dr. Louis I. Harris and Dr. Shirley W. Wynne had been appointed Advisory Medical Officers.

Dr. Bristol was formerly Health Commissioner of the State of Maine, Professor of Preventive Medicine and Public Health at Minnesota University, and recently County Health Officer and Director of the Cattaraugus County (New York) Health Demonstration. He will also serve as Secretary of the Technical Board of the Milbank Memorial Fund.

In addition to being Director of the Bureau of Laboratories of the New York City Health Department, Dr. Park is Professor of Bacteriology and Hygiene at New York University. His out-

standing work in recent years has been in the control of diphtheria by the toxin-antitoxin method of immunization, having in 1892-3 established the cultural method of diagnosing this disease. He developed new methods for making toxins and antitoxins, aiding in the prevention and control by inoculation of communicable diseases, especially scarlet fever and measles. He has done a great deal of work on typhoid fever, particularly in studying length of life of the bacilli in the oyster. The laboratory diagnosis of a number of diseases, including venereal diseases, has been aided by his researches. He established the bacteriological method for the determination of pure milk, and originated the method of measuring the degree of infection of human beings with human and bovine tubercle bacilli.

Dr. Blumenthal is Director of the Bureau of Child Hygiene; Dr. Harris is Director of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases; and Dr. Wynne is Acting Direc-

tor of the Bureau of Hospitals of the New York City Department of Health.

"These appointments will not in any way conflict with the regular duties of these officials and will carry out the plan of having the New York City Department of Health assume a position of leadership in the demonstration," said Health Commissioner Frank J. Monaghan, in giving out the announcement. "Although not being charged with the administrative direction of the undertaking, which would involve more time than their work in the Department of Health would enable them to give, as medical officers, Dr. Park and his associates will serve in a technical advisory capacity, representing the Health Department and, therefore, occupy very important positions in reference to the project.

"Their appointment adds prestige and value to the demonstration, which I believe will make a very practical contribution to public health administration, not only in New York City, but in the country at large," he added.

Dr. Monaghan is Chairman of the Community Health Council of local public and private health and welfare organizations, which is the supervising agency of the Bellevue-Yorkville Health Demonstration in the City of New York. The temporary headquarters of the demonstration are at 99 Park Avenue.

UNDER the Chairmanship of Dr. James Alexander Miller, a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bellevue-Yorkville Health Demonstration was held in the office of Commissioner Monaghan on March twenty-fourth. At this meeting authorization was given to employ a Public Health Nurse on the executive staff of the demonstration, as an assistant to the Executive Officer. At the outset such a nurse will serve chiefly in an advisory capacity, working with representatives of the various agencies doing public health nursing work in the Bellevue-Yorkville district, in the interest of developing a co-ordinated public health nursing program.

## SUPERVISORY AND OPERATING AGENCIES OF THE NEW YORK HEALTH DEMONSTRATIONS

### STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION

#### *State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health*

(Designated by the Milbank Memorial Fund as the Organizing and Supervisory Agency for the Cattaraugus County and Syracuse Health Demonstrations.)

#### *Executive Staff*

HOMER FOLKS, *Secretary*

A. C. BURNHAM, M. D., *Assistant in Preventive Medicine*

GEORGE J. NELBACH, *Executive Secretary*

### CATTARAUGUS COUNTY HEALTH DEMONSTRATION

#### *County Board of Health*

JOHN WALRATH, *President*, Salamanca

MYRON E. FISHER, M. D., Delevan

WILLIAM C. BUSHNELL, Little Valley

M. L. HILLSMAN, M. D., Little Valley

WILLIAM A. DUSENBURY, Olean

J. W. WATSON, New Albion

MISS LILLA C. WHEELER, Portville

STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS, M. D., *County Health Officer*

WILLIAM C. JENSEN, M. D., *Tuberculosis Consultant*

J. P. GAREN, M. D., *Director of County Laboratory*

#### *County School Health Service*

C. A. GREENLEAF, M. D., *Director*

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